Cp630.74
N87a26
c.2

A MILLION DOLLAR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AMONG RURAL NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA

THE COLLECTION OF
NORTH CAROLINIANA

Cp630.74
N87a26
c.2

This book may be kept out one month unless a recall notice is sent to you. It must be brought to the North Carolina Collection (in Wilson Library) for renewal.

INTERLIBRARY CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL
00023500392

Form No. A-369

Cp 630.74
N 87a 26

A MILLION DOLLAR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AMONG RURAL NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES

July, 1941

Extension Misc. Pamphlet No. 53

"HAVE A GARDEN"

By C. R. HUDSON

1

Would you have best of health,
  Have a garden;
Would you enjoy more wealth,
  Have a garden.

2

Would you have greater pleasure;
  Contentment with full measure;
Then utilize your leisure;
  Have a garden.

3

Select the soil with care;
  It needs sunshine and air;
With drainage everywhere;
  Have a garden.

4

Deep break it, harrow, rake it;
  Prepare instead of fake it;
Don't stop until you make it;
  Have a garden.

5

Now fertilize it well,
  And plant the best of seed;
Don't let the hot sun bake it,
  Nor lack of tillage cake it;
No ills or bugs should take it.
  Then you can eat and sell,
According to your creed.
  Have a garden.

A Million Dollars More Annually For Negroes of Rural North Carolina

Your support is enlisted in a Million Dollar Educational Program among Negroes of Rural North Carolina.

There are 60,000 or more Negro farm operators in the State. It is not an exaggeration to call this a "Million Dollar Program." If only one-third, or 20,000 of the Negro farm operators increase their food production to the extent of $50 each during the next year, it will represent a million-dollar increase of productive wealth in the State.

There are many ways for Negro farm families to increase their wealth by $50 worth in a year—*By Growing Good Gardens, By Keeping a Cow,* or if they have one cow, *By Keeping Two Cows; By Canning Surplus Vegetables, Meats and Fruits; By Keeping More and Better Poultry, and More and Better Hogs.*

This program is intended to reach every Negro in Rural North Carolina, regardless of his status; whether he is a day-laborer, a tenant, a small or large farm owner.

The Extension Service cannot accomplish this objective with paid agricultural workers alone. We will need your help —the help of everybody: Teachers, Ministers, Landlords, Farm and Home Demonstration Leaders, Negro and White Agricultural Workers.

Awards and recognitions will be made. Cash prizes and medals will be offered for the best jobs done by leaders. Certificates of Achievement, signed by the Governor, the Director of Extension and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be presented, at the Farm and Homemakers Conference, to Negro farm families who do their part in producing more and better food.

Let's don't stop with $50 per farm. It won't be hard for farm families to raise their income by $500 if they balance cash crop production with vegetables, poultry, swine and dairy cows—growing enough to eat and a little extra to sell.

But above all, let's reach the humblest Negro farmer in the remotest rural district of North Carolina.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, *Negro State Extension Agent.*
MRS. DAZELLE F. LOWE, *Negro District Home Agent.*

Governor Broughton Says:

It is a source of much satisfaction to your Governor that an educational program is being instituted to increase the productive wealth of Negro farm families in North Carolina. It can succeed, and, with the support of all forces interested in rural welfare, it will succeed.

North Carolina is a great agricultural empire. In it crops grow in diversity, and livestock can be made to flourish to the extent that animal production may be balanced with crop production. We need to grow more of the things we eat and wear on the farms and in the towns and cities of our State.

It is folly to continue to grow great supplies of a commodity for which there is no demand. Therefore, we are only acting as sensible people when we restrict the supplies of cotton and tobacco to present market needs, and use our lands for crops and products which will make the farm independent and secure.

I earnestly urge all teachers, ministers, agricultural workers, landlords, and rural leaders to cooperate in this "Million Dollar Educational Program Among Negroes of Rural North Carolina."

I am intensely interested in this program, and you may be assured of the support of my office in this undertaking.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina.

Dean Schaub Says:

It is time we did more living, and less hard work, on North Carolina farms. The Negro landowners, tenants, sharecroppers, and day-laborers constitute one of the most important groups in the agriculture of the State.

As you look over this pamphlet, and obtain and study the publications listed herein, I know you will be amazed at the ease with which income can be increased through a livestock-poultry-food and feed production program to supplement tobacco, cotton and other so-called "cash crops."

Indications point to the fact that only about one-third of the farm families in North Carolina produce vegetables in variety and quantity sufficient for healthy diets throughout the year. I am afraid that the proportion among Negro farm families is even higher.

The income and health standards of farm people must be raised if they are to successfully meet present world conditions. A pound of cotton will buy less than two-thirds as much of the things a farmer has to purchase today as a pound of cotton bought in 1913. The Army is rejecting scores of selectees because of physical defects resulting from malnutrition.

We are prepared to throw the full weight of the Extension Service behind this "Million Dollar Educational Program for Negroes of Rural North Carolina." Our leaders, subject matter specialists, and farm and home agents—Negro and white—will lend every assistance possible.

Your help is needed, too. We especially enlist the active support of landlords, ministers, teachers, and farm and home demonstration leaders.

I. O. SCHAUB,
Dean of Agriculture and Director of Extension,
North Carolina State College.

Gardens For Health and Wealth

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase vegetable production $50 each—20,000 × $50 = $1,000,000.

No other plot of ground on the farm of similar size contributes more to the health of the family than the family vegetable garden.

One-tenth of an acre of garden will supply vegetables for one person for a year.

The vegetables which can be grown in a one-acre garden would cost the farm housewife $450 if bought at retail prices. The average value of an acre of tobacco is $136; an acre of cotton, $35; an acre of corn, $20.

For detailed information on growing vegetables, write the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for copies of these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 122, "The Farm and Home Garden Manual."

Extension Circular No. 199, "Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations for Vegetable Crops in North Carolina."

Extension Folder No. 45, "The Home Garden and The Agricultural Conservation Program."

No Substitute For Milk

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase their production of dairy products by $25 each—20,000 × $25 = $500,000.

The milk cow is the most economical producer of human food of all domesticated animals. The cow does her best job when fed grasses and other forms of roughage unsuitable for consumption by man.

Milk is Nature's most perfect food. Every child needs a quart a day; every adult needs a pint a day.

There is no substitute for milk. It is not possible to raise a child, calf, pig or any other mammal without it.

A farm family needs two cows; one cow to provide milk when the other cow is dry.

There is a ready market for surplus milk. North Carolina imports annually 8 million pounds of butter, 13 million pounds of cheese, and 25 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk. All this could, and should be produced at home.

There are 98,000 North Carolina farm families without a cow, many of them Negroes. That means 294,000 children in these families are without home-produced dairy products.

For detailed information on dairying, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 177, "Raising Dairy Calves to Breeding Age."

Extension Circular No. 193, "Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows."

Extension Circular No. 203, "Producing Quality Cream."

Produce Pork to Eat and Sell

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase hog production by $25 each—20,000 × $25 = $500,000.

With prices supported by the Government at $9.00 per 100 pounds, Chicago market basis, at least until June 30, 1943, two hogs fattened to 200 pounds each should return a profit of $25.

To feed his family adequately, each farmer should strive to grow out at least three pigs annually to weights of 200 to 225 pounds each. It takes 70 to 75 pounds of dressed pork and 20 to 25 pounds of lard to feed one person for one year.

If thrifty pigs, weighing 40 to 50 pounds, are available, they will grow into 200-to-225-pound hogs within four months or less if properly fed.

Cure your own hams and bacon.

Keep one brood sow and raise two litters of pigs a year . . . one to kill for home pork consumption and one to sell.

For detailed information on pork production, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for copies of these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 238, "Raising Hogs in North Carolina."

Extension Folder No. 34, "Killing and Curing Meat on the Farm."

Can the Surplus For Winter

To insure adequate supplies of fruits and vegetables during the winter months, it is necessary to produce a surplus for canning.

The amount of canned foods needed for one person is 32 quarts of vegetables and 24 quarts of fruits. In the mountain section, where the growing season is shorter, the supply of fresh foods runs out sooner, and 52 quarts of vegetables and 40 quarts of fruit will be required for each member of the family.

Each person will require also 10 pounds of dried vegetables and 8 pounds of dried fruits for the winter.

In addition to something to eat, the farm family needs comfortable bedding—"store" your surplus cotton in a mattress.

For detailed information on food conservation, canning, storage of canned goods, mattress-making and good bedding, write the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 223, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables."

Extension Pamphlet No. 39, "Simplified Methods for Home and Community Canning."

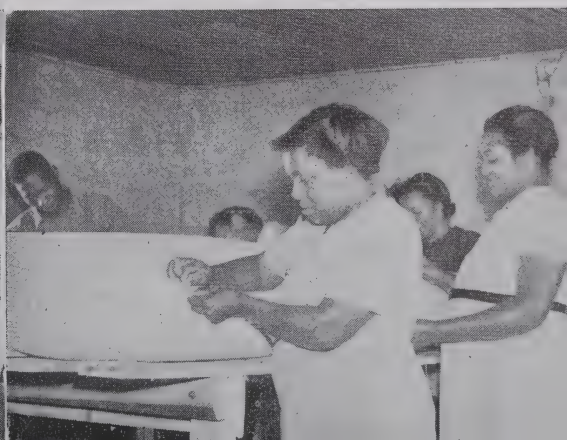
Extension Circular No. 113, "Jelly, Preserves, Jam and Pickles."

Extension Folder No. 47, "Storage for Canned Foods."

Extension Folder No. 48, "Canning Meats."

Extension Pamphlet No. 42, "Making a Cotton Mattress."

Extension Pamphlet No. 44, "The Clean and Comfortable Bed."



Poultry For Profit

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase their poultry production, including eggs and broilers, by $25 each—20,000 × $25 = $500,000.

Poultry is one of the easiest, most healthful and profitable crops that can be produced on the farm.

Every person needs an egg a day, and should have chicken to eat at least once a week.

Each farm family should keep 50 to 60 hens. It will cost approximately $40 to purchase 55 good pullet chicks and feed them until they begin to lay. A house 12 feet wide and 14 feet deep will take care of 50 to 60 hens satisfactorily.

Actual records kept by farmers have shown that 50 hens produce more gross income than the value of two bales of cotton. Keep enough poultry for food at home, and a surplus to sell.

For detailed information on poultry production, management, and marketing, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 154, "Common Diseases of Poultry."

Extension Circular No. 156, "How to Cull Poultry Flocks."

Extension Circular No. 160, "Common Parasites of Poultry."

Extension Circular No. 241, "The Use of Disinfectants in Poultry Production."

Extension Circular No. 244, "Poultry Breeding as a Means of Flock Improvement."

Extension Circular No. 249, "Incubation."

Extension Circular No. 251, "Brooding and Rearing Chicks."

Misc. Pamphlet No. 13, "Broiler Production Manual and Record Book."

Grow Your Own Food and Feed

This is no time for a farmer to buy food or feed. Produce your own food and feed requirements and laugh at high prices.

Pastures are the first essential for livestock production. Each dairy cow needs one or two acres of permanent pasture. Hogs and chickens also need green feeds from grazing crops.

The corn from one acre will fatten two to three hogs, when fed with cotton-seed meal and tankage. Twenty-five chickens will lay 12 dozen eggs on 50 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of wheat shorts and 7 pounds of meat scraps.

Cows are roughage-consuming animals. A cow will eat 20 or 25 pounds of hay daily, or 12 to 15 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage.

There is nothing better than sorghum syrup, with hot biscuits and butter. A good farmer will produce all three at home. An acre of sorghum should make 100 gallons of syrup.

Home-grown fruits assure protective foods in the diet. Fruits are energy food—they furnish sugar and minerals, and contain vitamins which protect against scurvy.

For detailed information in food and feed production in North Carolina, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 187, "Winter Hay Crops."
Extension Circular No. 195, "Lespedeza in North Carolina."
Extension Circular No. 201, "Silage and the Trench Silo."
Extension Circular No. 202, "Pastures in North Carolina."
Extension Circular No. 210, "Fruits and Nuts for Home Use."
Extension Circular No. 235, "Facing Farm Facts."
Extension Circular No. 237, "Making Hay in North Carolina."
Extension Circular No. 239, "Grazing Crops for Poultry."
Extension Circular No. 242, "Growing Small Grains in the Coastal Plain."
Extension Circular No. 243, "Small Grains for Piedmont and Mountains."
Extension Circular No. 245, "Feed Formulas for Poultry."
Extension Circular No. 250, "Approved Practices for Growing Sweet Potatoes."
Extension Pamphlet No. 45, "The Home Food Supply."
Extension Folder No. 44, "Successful Corn Growing."

NORTH CAROLINA LIVE-AT-HOME SONG*

By L. E. HALL

1

Yes, I've been farming by the old plan,
With little food to eat;
But now my plan for home supplies,
Includes my bread and meat.

CHORUS

Oh yes, I'll grow my home supplies,
I'll grow my home supplies;
No other plan is safe for me,
I'll grow my home supplies.

2

So, now beware of credit plans,
With prices soaring high;
Your crops will go to pay your bills,
And leave you high and dry.

3

With gardens, corn, pork and hay,
With poultry and a cow;
We'll bid farewell to mortgages,
And live as Kings know how.

4

Our boys and girls will then stay on,
To dwell upon the farm;
For they will like to live where we
Provide a home with charm.

*(Sung to the tune of "Until I Reach My Home")

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

DISTRIBUTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF MAY 8 AND JUNE 30, 1914